British Packet

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

(No. 1046. BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 5th, 1846. *Established in* 1826.)

BUENOS AYRES.

On the 31st ult., at 5 A.M., H. B. M's. steamer *Alecto* anchored in the outer roads, bringing passenger Thos. Samuel Hood, Esq. At half past 10, the honourable gentleman came on shore with his son. He had been on the 29th with President Oribe, and from the Buceo came direct to this port. "As soon," says the *Gaceta*, "as the important affairs of the mission with which he is intrusted, in connexion with the pacification of the Rio de la Plata, shall, from their final issue, cease to have the character of becoming reserve which up to the present has been kept as well by the government as by Mr. Hood, the fitting opportunity will have arrived to acquaint the public with them, as we shall have the gratification of doing."

The native inhabitants of Montevideo, after having been so long pent up within the walls of that city, were allowed for two or three days the pleasure of freely communicating with their friends outside. But, apprehensive, lest from the effects of this intercourse, they might wake some fine morning and find themselves in the midst of a native population, the intrusive authorities prohibited all communication after the 31st ult. At the same time old Suarez, the puppet-President, issued a proclamation averring that, no matter what Don Manuel Oribe said, his were the best claims to the supreme command. To render the farce more ludicrous, Rivera and the "Notables" were about to discuss a project for raising a loan of five millions! A considerable number of the members of that motley assembly had, however, declined to take any further part in its proceedings, and sent in their resignations, amongst the rest the noted Lamas.

The intrusive Government of Montevideo, whilst it affects an anxiety for the restoration of peace in these Republics, has the baseness to avail itself of the species of armistice that *de facto* exists during the pendency of negociations, to send a gang of pirates to plunder and destroy the coasting craft in the river Paraná. A whaleboat with 13 of these buccaniers commanded by a Portuguese, has within the last few days taken and robbed 4 sloops, 1 schooner, and several chalanas. A number of the masters and crews of the captured vessels rose upon the pirates, and after a struggle in which one of the prisoners was wounded, succeeded in making their escape.

The French brig of war *Tactique* captured on the 21st ult., a boat from the Buseo, with 12 men, which had been sent by the Captain of the Port to the assistance of the British barque *Stephen Wright*, (whose loss we noticed in our last) and which, after having taken off the crew, was engaged in endeavouring to save part of the wreck. Two of the prisoners were Englishmen, 1 a Sardinian, and 9 Spaniards, who were all delivered up without enquiry to the Commanders of the naval forces of their respective nations. It happened, however, that 5 of the Spaniards were deserters from the *Perla*; and, doubtless, they will pay dear for their indiscretion in rendering assistance to their fellow-creatures in distress.

Capt. Jackson, of the *Stephen Wright*, has published a letter in the papers, expressive of his gratitude for the kindness and attention he has experienced at the hands of President Oribe and the authorities under his command.

A young French midshipman, by the name of Vrignault, committed suicide lately in Montevideo. He left a letter written to a friend, of which the following is an extract:—

"What I am going to do is an act of cowardice; I am well aware of it: but, after all, when life becomes a burden, why not relieve oneself of it? Why condemn oneself to misfortune? I have suffered a great deal up to the present, without your knowing it, and I am afraid of suffering more. I detest a seafaring life, and I am obliged to follow it, because I am poor: this is the reason why I [illegible] it may be a folly, but how many follies are committed in this world?"

The unfortunate young man was, no doubt, out of his mind; but what a similarity between his manner of philosophising and that of Eugene Sue's La Mayeux and her sister in the *Wandering Jew!*

According to accounts from the Cape of Good Hope to the 29th of April, the Kafirs had made several incursions into the colony, in consequence of which martial law had been proclaimed. This is the fruit of Mr. Hamilton's highly culpable proceeding in diverting the 45th and 73rd from their original destination.

EUROPE.

According to letters from Montevideo news had arrived there that the Peel Ministry had finally succumbed, from the defection of the ultra-Tories.

—— General Montholon, who fell prisoner with Prince Louis Napoleon in his revolutionary enterprise, received the pardon of H. M. Louis Philippe, and was set at liberty on the 11th June.

—— The Empress of Russia returned from her tour in Italy, in May, to the no small relief of her royal entertainers.

[From the "English Gentleman," of May 26, 1846.]

"The King of Naples was *cleared out* by the visit of the Czarina: the rumour of culinary ravages committed by the Russian locusts set every Italian court aghast; Tuscany trembled at the approach of this female Atilla, with her famished hordes. The Grand Duke, however, is rich, and he put the best face he could on the matter; he even went out of his way to give a grand gas illumination of the whole Quay of the Arno, from the Ponte Trinitá to the New Gasworks; he got but small thanks, and poor courtesy in return, from these haughty folks; they departed, however, and set out over the Appenines northwards, no exact route having been announceed; and *hence* the complicated terror of the petty courts on the high road. At Bolongna it was reported that not a sausage remained undevoured, and the imperial caravan, numbering about 150 mouths, was announced as within a half day's journey of Modena. What could the young and poor-spirited sovereign of the beggarly town do but run away? He had no "Caleb Balderstone" among his ministers to get up a mock feast of shreds and patches and apologies: or, perhaps, to set fire at once to his dreary and lumbersome old plazzo. Bonaparte's widow has been making a purse for her children by Nieperg these fifteen years, and has succeeded thereby in marrying one of them into the noblest family of Parma. *She* has no notion of wasting the revenues of her Duchy on itinerent Empresses, though she was once (like Dido) an itinerant herself—

"Non ignara mali," &c.

She has but a life interest in the sovereignty of these dominions, and everything shows the dilapidated and desolate condition to which such a tenure is sure to reduce a kindom as well as any other kind of landed or household property. After her death, Parma and Placentia become the estate of the Duke of Lucca, whose little duchy reverts to the neighbouring state of Tuscany. These are all nice [illegible] aloft, and the tenor of its song, if not *ca ira*, is something tantamount.

It will be perhaps urged in respect to the provender with which Maria Louisa could furnish her Russian visitors, that Parmesan cheese might supply a *piéce de resistance* capable of blunting their exorbitant appetite. Those who make the suggestion are not probably aware that the cheese in question, owing to the neglect of successive rulers, is no longer a staple of either Parma or Placentia: scarce a pound of it is made here, and the whole manufacture is now carried on beyond the Po, in the pasturages that surround Lodi. Many are the melancholy changes which have befallen the cities of Lombardy: and many more are expected. Verona, from being a most refined, gentle, and industrious town, is now transformed into a barrack, and, within the last week, is made uninhabitable by retrenchments, bristling cannon, and barred gates. Mantua, which was once in the bosom of its limpid lake, with its long causeways and glittering domes, the Mexico of Italy, has seen its waters drawn off into stagnant ditches, its churches changed into cavalry stables, and its artistic courtly dukes replaced by a sourcrout-eating field-marshal."

—We extract the following from a letter dated May 6th:—"The Empress of Russia left Florence yesterday (May 5th) for Bolonga. From thence she proceeds to Venice, where she intends passing three days, and from thence to Salzburg *without going to Vienna.* It seems the greatest coolness exists between the courts of Russia and Austria since the affair of the Marriage. At Salzburg the King and Queen of Wirtemburg are to meet the the Empress, who will then join the Emperor at Warsaw. It has been reported that the Empress intended returning to Italy next year. This is not true, as the expence is so enormous. Well-informed persons state that the expence of the Empress amounted to £40,000 a month. On the arrival of the Empress at Florence, she was suffering very much. The gossip rumour says, that in one of her letters to her imperial husband the august invalid wrote as follows:—'Since we have been married, I have never asked you for annything; to-day I have a favour to demand, you will not surely refuse me; my health, perhaps my life, depend upon it,—*make me a present of Sicily.*' *Se non é vero, e beu' trovato.* The Emperor Nicholas was to leave St. Petersburg on the 20th of April. It is evident from all accounts that the visit of the Russian monarchs to Italy was not relished by the Italians."

BRAZIL.

The fact being clearly established, that the Imperial Cabinet was the prime instigator of the Anglo-French intervention in the affairs of the River Plate, the question will naturally suggest itself to the minds of those but imperfectly acquainted with the modern history of these countries, What secret object did Brazil propose to itself in such a proceeding? We will answer, the same that it had in view, in 1830, when, the Viscount d' Abrantes being Minister, it sent the Marquis of Santo Amaro on a secret mission to Europe to induce the leading powers to undertake a crusade for the purpose of monarchizing *cidevant* Spanish America. That object was to regain *per fas aut nefas* possession of the territory of the Oriental State which, after a long usurpation, had been wrested from the Imperial grasp by the valour of the united Argentine and Oriental people. In order to a better understanding of the ambitious designs of the Cabinet of Rio Janeiro, we deem it indispensable to insert here the secret instructions given to the Marquis of Santo Amaro, as they furnish an unerring clue to what has become the settled policy of the Empire.

Secret Instructions to the Marquis of Santo Amaro.

Most Illustrious and Excellent Sir,

1. Besides the affairs relative to the present Portuguese question, there are others of an urgent nature which H. I. M, has thought proper to entrust also to Y. E's. well-known zeal and loyalty.

2. The Imperial Government knows to a certainty that the leading powers of Europe, after the establishment of the new monarchy in Greece, intend to turn their attention to the means of pacifying that portion of America still called Spanish. The defeat suffered at Tampico by the last military expedition against Mexico, doubtless affords the aforesaid Sovereigns a powerful motive for compelling the Court of Madrid, ere now so often and so uselessly tutored by experience, to agree to some adjustment the object of which shall be the so much wished for pacification. It is not certainly possible that the civilized world should any longer behold with indifference the painful, immoral, and dangerous picture in which so many states appear devoured by the flames of anarchy and on the brink cf almost total annihilation.

3. It being therefore very possible, that the leading powers may intend to discuss this affair, and that Y. E. as an American Ambassador may be consulted thereon, H. I. M., in his high prudence conceives, that it would be highly convenient to the interests of the Empire, to furnish Y. E. with the necessary instructions in order that you may take a part in the same, in the character of his Plenipotentiary. In fact, situated as Brazil is in the centre of South America and naturally encompassed by the states which formerly belonged to Spain, it cannot be indifferent, nor ought it to be, for the sake of its own policy, and perhaps for that of its own external security, to any negociation whatever conceived and directed by the Governments of Europe, for the just and expedient purpose of regulating and constituting the aforesaid States, by putting an end to the civil wars which deluge them with blood.

4. H. M. consequently desires that as soon as Y. E. is invited by any of the said Governments to give your opinion upon so difficult an affair, or even when you are certain that the affair in question is seriously treated of, you should declare yourself authorized to concur and interfere in the negociations referred to, adhering in its progress to the following articles.

5. Y. E. will try to demonstrate and make it understood to the Sovereigns who should have any part in this negociation, that the only efficacious means for the pacification and constitution of the old Spanish colonies, is to establish constitutional or representative monarchies in the different states which are now independent. The ideas which have been diffused and the principles imbibed during the course of a 20 years' revolution are an obstacle to the voluntary submission on the part of the present generation to an absolute form of government. It was for no other reason that in Europe itself, King Louis XVIII. although France had undergone the military despotism of Napoleon, and in spite of the numerous armies which re-established him on the throne, judged, notwithstanding, in his wisdom, that it was better for him to give a charter to the French, rather than assume an absolute authority. Finally, if the character and customs of the Spanish Americans are adapted on the one hand for a monarchy, their new ideas and principles, already weakened by so many misfortunes, incline towards a mixed form. This much premised, it becomes absolutely necessary that Y. E. should insist upon this point with all your powers.

6. When the foundation of representative monarchies is treated of, and only in this case, Y. E. will demonstaate the necessity of temporizing with the rising national pride of the new American States. Already isolated and independent of each other, Mexico, Colombia, Perú, Chili, Bolivia and the Argentine Provinces can form as many distinct and separate monarchies. The division of some of these States, or the union of others, would meet with serious difficuties in the minds of the people.

7. With regard to the new Oriental State, or Cisplatine province, which does not form a part of the Argentine territory, and was formerly annexed to Brazil, and which cannot exist independent of another State, Y. E. will opportunely and with frankness try to prove the necessity of again incorporating it to the Empire. It is the only vulnerable part of Brazil. It is difficult if not impossible to repress reciprocal hostilities and evade the mutual impunity of the malefactors of both frontiers. It is the natural boundary of the Empire and the most efficacious means of removing future motives of discord between Brazil and the Southern States.

8. In case England and France should oppose this re-annexation to Brazil, Y. E. must insist by adducing reasons of political expediency which must be obvious and solid, that the Oriental State shall remain independent, constituted into a Duchy or Principality in such a manner as never to become a part of the Argentine Monarchy.

9. In the election of Princes for the thrones of the new monarchies, and when it should be necessary to bring them from Europe, Y. E. will not hesitate to give your vote in favour of the members of the august family of Bourbon who should be disposed to repair to America. These Princes, besides the influence they exercise in consequence of being the descendants or near relatives of that dynasty which for so many years reigned over those very same States, offer, from their ties of blood and friendship with so many sovereigns, a solid guarantee for the tranquility and consolidation of the new monarchies.

10. And if any young Prince should be in effect chosen, as, for example, the second son of the Duke D'Orleans, or any other who should have sons, it would be convenient, and H. M. wishes, that Y. E. should immediately propose a marriage or affiance between them and Princesses of Brazil. It behoves me to declare also to Y. E. that express mention should be made of the second son of Orleans, as H. R. H. the Duke has shown himself disposed to marry him to the young Queen of Portugal, although she should not recover her throne.

11. Y. E. can assure and promise that H. I. M. will employ all the means of persuasion and counsel on his part with the view of pacifying the States for the proposed establishment of a representative monarchy: obliging himself immediately to establish and cultivate relations of intimate friendship with the new monarchs. Having had the glory of establishing and sustaining almost alone the first constitutional monarchy in the New World, H M. the Emperor wishes to see his noble example imitated and the principles of government which he has adopted made general in America, not yet constituted.

12. If for this useful undertaking it should be required that H. I. M. should engage to lend material assistance, or to furnish subsidies of money and of land or sea forces, Y. E., establishing your arguments on our political and economical circumstances, will represent the impossibility under which the Imperial Government labours for contracting such obligations.

13. If after repeated entreaties Y. E. should deem it absolutely necessary to make some promise of assistance H. I. M. would not hesitate to engage to defend and aid the monarchial representative government which should be established in the Argentine Provinces, by means of a sufficient naval force stationed in the Rio de la Plata, and the land forces which he maintains on the southern frontier of the Empire.

14. This obligation would not be valid unless,—

1st. In the event of the Cisplatine Province being incorporated to the Empire; because, then, H. I. M. could with greater promptness and facility aid the new monarchy with a division of the army and of the squadron which he should maintain in the same Province.

2nd. In case the Monarchial Constitutional Government should be previously established in Columbia, Peru, and Bolivia; because otherwise the Imperial Government, being the first to act, would be exposed to suffer insult or invasion from the neighbouring Provinces.

15. If, in the course of the negotiation, the idea of violating the integrity of the Empire should appear, under the pretext of giving greater extension or rounding some of the neighbouring States, Y. E. will employ the necessary means for repelling such a pretension: finally declaring that H. I. M. cannot consent without the previous approbation of the General Legislative Assembly to the dismemberment or cession of the least part of the territory of the Empire.

16. In conformity with the principles set forth in the articles of these instructions, Y. E. is authorized by H. M. the Emperor, our master, to negotiate and conclude with the great Powers of Europe a convention or treaty which will be submitted for ratification to the same August Sovereign.

God preserve Y. E. many years.

Palace of Rio Janeiro, April the 21st, 1830.

Miguel Calmon du Pin e Almeida.

This foul plot against the liberty and institutions of the young nationalities of America proved, however, an abortion, thanks to the revolution of July which detached France from the "Holy Alliance' and superinduced a salutary change in her policy, one of the immediate consequences of which was the recognition of the new Republics by that power. Notwithstanding this miscarriage, the Imperial Cabinet would in all probability have immediately renewed its attempts had not that explosion of American feeling soon after occurred, which resulted in the abdication of Don Pedro I. But this event, though it deranged for a while the ambitious plans of the Brazilian cabinet, did not cause them to be relinquished. On the contrary, scarcely had the new order of things being consolidated, when the Court of Rio Janeiro exhibited unequivocal evidence that it inherited to the fullest extent the spirit of encroachment which had for centuries guided the policy of the mother country with respect to the possessions of the Crown of Castile in this section of America. Above all, the recovery of the "Cisplatine," which a dire necessity had obliged them to surrender, appears to have been the constant subject of the daydreams of the Imperial Statesmen. Like the Moors in Spain, after one of their signal disasters, they could not reflect upon the loss of that jewel, without dolorously exclaiming

"Woe is me! Alhama!"

(To be concluded.)

UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.

From the "Washington Union."

Official Correspondence.

Head-quarters Army of Occupation,
City of Matamoros, May 18, 1846.

Sir,—I have the honor to report that my very limited means for crossing rivers prevented a complete prosecution of the victory of the 9th instant. A ponton train, the necessity of which I exhibited to the Department last year, would have enabled the army to cross on the evening of the battle, to take this city, with all the artillery and stores of the enemy, and a great number of prisoners—in short, to destroy entirely the Mexican army. But I was compelled to await the arrival of heavy mortars, with which to menace the town from the left bank, and also the accumulation of small boats. In the meantime the enemy had somewhat recovered from the confusion of his flight, and ought still, with the 3,000 men left him, to have made a respectable defence. I made every preparation to cross the river above the town, while Lieut. Col. Wilson made a diversion on the side of Barita, and the order of march was given out for 1 o'clock yesterday, from the camp near Fort Brown, when I was waited upon by General Reguena, empowered by General Arista, commanding-in-chief the Mexican forces, to treat for an armistice until the governments should finally settle the question. I replied to this that an armistice was out of the question; that a month since I had proposed one to General Ampudia, which was de-

clined; that circumstances were now changed; that I was receiving large re-inforcements, and could not now suspend operations which I had not initiated or provoked; that the possession of Matamoros was a sine qua non; that our troops would occupy the town, but that General Arista might withdraw his forces, leaving the public property of every description.

An answer to the above was promised in the afternoon, but none came, and I repaired at sundown to join the Army, already in position at a crossing some two miles above the town. Very early this morning the bank was occupied by our two 18 pounders and three batteries of field artillery—and the crossing commenced—the light companies of all the battalions were first thrown over, followed by the volunteer and regular cavalry. No resistance was made, and I was soon informed from various quarters that Arista had abandoned the town with all his troops the evening before, leaving only the sick and wounded. I immediately dispatched a staff officer to the prefect to demand a surrender, and in the meantime a commission was sent by the prefect to confer with me on the same point. I gave assurances that the civil rights of the citizens would be respected, and our troops at once dropped down opposite the town and crossed at the "Upper Ferry," the American flag being displayed at "Fort Paredes," a Mexican redoubt near the crossing. The different corps are now encamped in the outskirts of the city. To morrow I shall make suitable arrangements for the occupation of the town, and for taking possession of the public property. More than three hundred of the enemy's wounded have been left in the hospitals. Arista is in full retreat towards Monterey with the fragments of his army.

I deeply regret to report that Lieut. George Stevens, a very promising young officer of the second dragoons, was accidently drowned this morning while attempting to swim the river with his squadron.

I am, sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
Z. TAYLOR,
Brevet Brig. Gen, U. S. Army commanding.

To the Adjutant General of the Army,
Washington, D. C.

The N. O. "Picayune" of the 3rd inst. contains some additional items of intelligence gleaned from the Mexican papers brought by the barqne Louisiana:—

They claim positively that the number of the killed and wounded on the part of the Americans was more considerable than that of the Mexicans. General Arista sets down the force of the Mexicans in the action of the 8th at 3,000 men and twelve pieces of artillery; our numbers are stated to have been 3,000 men more or less, with great superiority in artillery. The destruction by our artillery is represented to have been severe. Over three thousand shots are said to have been fired at the Mexicans by our artillery, between 2 o'clock, p. m., and 7 in the evening, when the battle closed. The Mexican loss on the 8th is set down at 352 killed, wounded, and missing—and they claim to have retained possession of the field of battle. The loss of the Americans is still represented as superior to that of the Mexicans.

The papers make very patriotic appeals to all good citizens, and appeal to the Congress about to assemble to sustain the war at every possible hazard.

In regard to the loan attempted to be raised from the clergy of Mexico, we have the official letter of the Minister of the Treasury, Señor Iturbe, dated the 13th, before the news of the actions of the 8th and 9th could have been received. He tells the Archbishop that the Government has appropriated all revenues which were mortgaged, suspending without exception all payments to its creditors; that it withheld a fourth part of the salaries of all its *employees*; that all classes were called upon to make sacrifices, and the clergy must not be exempt. He then calls for a loan of $2,400,000, payable in twelve monthly instalments, commencing the 30th June.

On the 16th the Archbishop replied, that he would co-operate to the extent of his powers "in a war in which were at stake the two precious objects of Mexicans, its independence and its religion." The next we hear of the loan is an announcement in *El Republicano*, of the 21st, that the metreplitan churches could not contribute the $98,000 a month allotted to them, as the total of their revenues will fall short of that sum. The same paper states that the collection of such sums as are assigned to the other churches is utterly impracticable in the present ruinous state of the tithes and the general depreciation of ecclesiastical property. This disappointment will prove, according to all accounts, very injurious to the Government. The wealth of the clergy had been relied upon as the ultimate resource of the Government in its emergencies. Whether the disappointment will be total, however, we are too little informed to pronounce. If it be, it will prove fatal to the administration of Paredes.

Letters had been received in Mexico from Chihuahua announcing that two American officers had presented themselves near a presidial garrison seventy leagues from the city of Chihuahua, and having encountered a soldier of the garrison, they obtained from him a minute account of the force which was maintained there, and how many inhabitants and soldiers could be drawn from the Department to defend the city. Upon leaving him, they of Tepic had refused to take part in the movement. Tepic is a town on Guadalajara, only a few miles from the port of San Blas. As the report of an insurrection at Mazatlan reached us at the same time as the action of the garrison at San Blas, we infer that the movement was a concerted one, and that a formidable rebellion may reasonably be expected in Sonora. The seizure of the armament which was destined for California was no doubt one of the ramifications of extensive combinations.

The garrison of Tepic had pronounced against the Government, but according to the Diario it had marched directly into Sinaloa, because the citizens made him a gratuity, and announced that they would return in a few days with a strong force. We had these details in *El Republicano*.

La Voz de Michoacan says that General Hernandez did actually attempt to revolutionize that Department under orders from General Alvarez, but that he failed and was taken prisoner and sent to Mexico The previous report was that he was convinced of his error and had voluntarily given in his adhesion to the Central Government.—(From the "New York Journal of Commerce," of June 12.)

MINISTRY OF WAR AND MARINE.

To the old injuries which the United States have for a number of years inflicted on the Mexican nation, violating and treating with contempt the treaties which united the two Republies, they have recently added to the invasion of the department of Texas, territories of Nueva Leon and Tamaulipas, by penetrating with an armed force and in the pay of their Government, a part of Upper California, and to threaten with her vessels of war Vera Cruz, Matamoros, Mazatlan, and other parts of both oceans. On the other hand, the presence of the American army in front of Matamoras is a measure of hostility, as they have raised batteries against the town and have blockaded the Brazos St. Jago.

His Excellency the President *pro. tem.* is authorized, under these grave circumstances, to dictate all measures of defence of the national territory, and compelled by all the aggressions of a nation, which called herself friendly, to take measures of security in conformity with the practice of civilized nations, has decreed that in whatever port vessels of the United States shall appear, or might appear, the functions of the Consuls or Vice Consuls of that nation shall cease, and the citizens of that country shall be sent twenty leagues from the coast to the interior within the space of eight days, unless they prefer leaving the country, without being granted any prorogation or delay.

The best interest of the nation being concerned in the fulfilment of this supreme order, I communicate it to your Excellency, relying on your activity and patriotism.

God and Liberty, May 12, 1846.

TORNEL.

To the Commanders of the Divisions East, North, and to the Commanders Generals of the Department. Victoria, capital of the State of Tamaulipas.

The following communication was addressed by Governor Juan Martin de la Goga y Flores, to General Don Pedro Ampudia, under date of Victoria, April 20th:

"By your note of the 12th of April, I notice that in consequence of the American army on the left side of the Rio Grande, you have ordered the American Consul and all the citizens of the United States to proceed forthwith to this city, and can only assure you that they will be treated with the consideration corresponding with the noble and generous sentiments which form the Mexican character."

The Progress of the War.

The fact that Gen. Arista demanded an armistic, which General Taylor could not grant, shows that the character of the war is now to be changed from a defensive, to an offensive kind. We are now about to begin the more extended and hazardous enterprise of marching through the enemy's country. The duration of this war, will, it is manifest, therefore, depend greatly upon its popularity with the people of Mexico. Thus the next intelligence from Mexico will be of the utmost importance, and probably decide the event of the present contest. If a revolution has occurred by which Paredes has been ejected, we may anticipate an early termination. His tenure of the Presidency may be considered an unfavourable indication for the early restoration of peace.

It is now understood that Commodore Conner has orders, after refitting his squadron at Pensacola, to attack the castle at Vera Cruz, and take it, if he can. It is said two seventy-fours and the Pennsylvania will be added to his squadron. The squadron is to carry very heavy Paixhan guns, and as soon as a breach is made, (so it is said) the castle is to be stormed.

But it is to be hoped, nay, it is necessary, that the spirit of conquest be checked,—for an invasion of Mexico is only desirable, so far as it can hasten the conclusion of a Peace. Peace, an early peace is all this country desires. Our commerce and trade, and agriculture are suffering on all sides, even from this petty war with Mexico. The 50,000 volunteers can be much better employed in making Railroads and cutting down forests, and ploughing up praries than in cutting Mexican throats. The country, therefore, will intently eye every step and act of the Government, and hold it responsible for every, and the least, wrong or error.

(*New York Express.*)

British Navy.

The following are the names of the vessels composing the British squadron which recently put to sea from Portsmouth,—with the number of guns carried by each:—

The Queen, 110; St. Vincent, 120; Trafalgar, 120; Rodney, 92; Albion, 90; Superb, 80; Vanguard, 80; Canopus, 84—joins them, while at sea, from the West Indies;—Hibernia, 104—Admiral Parker joins them in the same way from the Mediterranean, when the Admiral takes the command. Steam Frigates—Retribution, Terrible, Cyclops, Gladiator. Steam sloops—Scourge, Rattler. Frigate—Raleigh, 50. Sloop of War—Brilliant, 20. Frigate Constance, 50—joins them from Plymouth.

It is further stated that this Squadron proceeds to cruise off the *Western Islands;* it goes to sea under Commodore Sir Francis Collier, but the command will be taken by Sir William Parker, who proceeds from the Mediterranean to join the Squadron. All the line of battle ships are provisioned for five months and the Steamers for three. Constant communication will be kept up with England by means of the Steamers and the Squadron cruising off the Western Islands will be ready whenever it is wanted for service *any where*.

Upwards of 100 men-of-war—22 ships of the line, ten 50 gun frigates, four 36 gun frigates, and 35 war steamers are now building—of the line of battle ships, 6 are 120 gun ships, and 6 110s, and 10 from 80 to 84 guns each.

Advertisements.

BRITISH COMMERCIAL SCHOOL,

No. 168 Calle de Balcarce.

MR. CAMP begs to apprize the inhabitants of Buenos Ayres that he has opened an establishment for the tuition of youth, at the above address; upon a moderate scale of charges.

The course of instruction; reading, writing, arithmetic, English grammar, geography, history, &c.

A preparatory school conducted by Mrs. Camp.

An evening class for adults from 6 till 8 o'clock.

TO SINGLE GENTLEMEN, CAPTAINS OF VESSELS, &c.

THE Undersigned having taken the house No 6 Calle de la Piedad (half a square from the Alameda) offers superior accommodation with board, and every attendance, and hopes from the attention which will be paid to the comforts of those who favor him with their patronage, and from the suitable locality of the house for Gentlemen in business, and Captains of vessels, to give general satisfaction.

HUGH WHITE.

MARINE LIST.

PORT of BUENOS AYRES.

August 29.—*Wind N.N.E.*,

No arrivals or sailings.

August 30.—*Wind N.N.E.*

No arrivals or sailings.

August 31.—*Wind E.*

Arrived, H. B. M. steam sloop Alecto, Commander F. W. Austen, from Montevideo and Buceo 30th inst. Passenger Thomas Samuel Hood Esq., encharged with a special mission to the River Plate.

French brig of war Tactique, 4 guns, Lieut. Bellanger.

September 1.—*Wind S.E. rain during the day.*

No arrivals or sailings.

September 2.—*Wind S.*

Sailed, At break of day French brig of war Alsacienne, 4 guns, Lieut Fournier, down the river.

September 3.—*Wind S.*

A vessel (apparently a schooner) was in sight this morning at anchor—she sailed same day down the river.

ARRIVALS AT MONTEVIDEO.

August 26.

Spanish barque Joven Mariana, Benito Mecadal, from Malaga 4th June and Rio Janeiro 12th inst.

Brazilian brig Ires Guimaraens, Francisco Alves Merido, from Parnaguà 28th July.

August 27.

American barque Whitmore, J. Bright, from Rio Grande 22nd inst.

Sardinian polacre Nina, F. Reforzo, from Rio Grande 23rd inst.

Sailed from Rio Janeiro on 5th August, H. B. M. Packet Peterel for England with the mails hence 25th June, and Montevideo 19th July, per H. B. M. schooner Spider.

MERCHANT VESSELS

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES ON FRIDAY LAST.

NONE.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.

BRITISH.—Steam frigate Firebrand, Capt. James Hope.
Steam sloop Alecto, Commander F. W. Austen.
Schooner brig Victoria, 3 guns, Lieut. Johnson.
FRENCH—Sloop of war Coquette, 24 guns, Captain Larrieu.
Brig Tactique, 4 guns, Lieut. Bellanger.
SARDINIAN—Schooner Ninfa del Plata, Capt. Serra-Casano.

Blockade of the Port of Buenos Ayres by the combined Anglo-French squadron.

Two small craft were taken on the morning of the 29th ult., in the attempt to enter the port by boats belonging to the Coquette and Alsacienne—they were next morning set at liberty.

This day (5th inst.) completes the 343rd day of the blockade.

THERMOMETER in the Mirador of the Commercial Rooms since our last:—

Saturday....................................59
Sunday....................................61
Monday....................................60
Tuesday....................................59
Wednesday....................................58
Thursday....................................57
Friday....................................

Advertisements.

Mrs. McGaw

BEGS leave to inform her friends that she has several Rooms unoccupied, and can accommodate gentlemen or families with board and lodging, at No. 33 Calle de Cangallo.

Sept. 2, 1846.

Henry Schultz,

TAILOR,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public that he has Removed from Calle de Corrientes to No. 154 Calle de Potosi.

NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership heretofore subsisting between us, the undersigned Henry Dowse and George Dowse of Buenos Ayres, in South America, and of No. 17, Broad Street Buildings, in the city of London, merchants, was this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The affairs of the firm at Buenos Ayres will be wound up by Henry Dowse of that place on behalf of the firm, as witness our hands this twenty-fifth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and forty five.

(Signed) { HENRY DOWSE.
{ GEORGE DOWSE.

Winess to the signatures of the abovenamed Henry Dowse and George Dowse—

J. H. McLEOD, Solicitor,
13 London Street,
Frenchurch Street. London.

All persons indebted to the late firm of Henry and George Dowse are particularly requested to call and settle their accounts without further delay, at No 85, Calle Potosi.

George Temperley,

(Late Temperley and Baasch)

HOSIER AND HABERDASHER,

No. 21, Calle de Cangallo.

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public that he carries on the above Establishment, with a complete assortment of hosiery, &c., consisting of gentlemen's French silk hats, of the very best quality and latest fashions, silk and satin cravats, scarfs. stocks, opera ties, handkerchiefs, gloves, braces, woollen and cotton hose and half hose, childrens' do., woollen shirts and drawers, bed rugs, table covers, men and boys' cloth caps, white and celoured shirts, cloth brushes, hair and tooth do. ; also a complete assortment of boots, half-boots, shoes and brogans, gentlemen's dressing cases, razors, writing desks, cigar cases, fancy walking sticks, and various other articles, all selling at the lowest possible prices.

Removed,

THE Oil and Salted Tongues Shop from Calle de la Paz to 73 Reconquista.

August 13, 1846.

For Sale,

150 TAME COWS, may be had after calving, in small lots to suit purchasers, between this date and the 1st of February next, of Henry O'Neil, 4 leagues beyond the Puente de Marquez, in the district of the Villa de Lujan. They will be sold on reasonable terms.

Removed,

MESSRS. A. C. Santamaria, Llambi, and Cambaceres's Counting House from 43 Piedad to 77 Reconquista.

August 13, 1846.

Notice.

TO be sold at a moderate price, a fine strong Pianoforte, beautiful tone, and can be inspected at Mr. Macome's, No. 62, Calle del 25 de Mayo, at the dwelling house of Mrs. Booth.

Mr. William Daws

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public that having had some years experience in the Undertaking Business, he intends carrying on the same in all its branches, having a fine assortment of Coffins and Coffin Furniture of all classes on hand. Any person who should be under the disagreeable necessity of requiring any of the above articles will meet with every attention and quick dispatch on the most reasonable terms, by calling or leaving their orders at No. 200 or 202 Calle de la Paz.

CABINET MAKING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

Attention!

PEGGED BOOTS, SHOES, AND BROGANS!!!

THE undersigned respectfully informs his friends, customers, and the public in general, that in addition to his Establishment, he has connected with it the manufactory of Pegged Shoes, Boots, and Brogans, warranting them to be as good as any made in this city, and much better than those brought from the United States, as they are made of the best materials of this country, and warranted not to be of split leather, or to rip.

Those who are in want of the above articles would do well to call and examine for themselves.

Orders will be received and executed according to contract to supply retailers at a liberal discount from retail prices.

MERIT PARKER,

No. 34, Calle de la Paz.

Kidd's Hotel.

NO. 5, 25th OF MAY STREET.

THE undersigned begs leave to return thanks to his friends and the public for the very liberal patronage he has received during the last six years, and wishes to inform them that he has taken the house he formerly occupied as above described, where he hopes by attention to their comforts and always keeping a stock of the best wines and spirits to merit a portion of their favours.

T. K. has always on hand fine old port, sherry, and madeira, likewise fine old Scotch whiskey either by the barrel, gallon or single bottle.

N. B. An ordinary every day at half past two o'clock. Breakfast at half past eight.

THOMAS KIDD.

Spanish Language.

MR. BRADISH 21 years a resident in South America teaches this beatiful and useful language.

Altos 68, Calle de Chacabuco.

Notice.

THE Subscriber begs to offer his services to the public in translating documents from the English or Spanish Languages, collecting accounts, subscriptions, rents. &c., interpreting and rendering such assistance to parties in civil suits as may not interfere with the practice of the profession, &c ; and hopes that the experience he has had in this capacity united to the strictest integrity and promptitude in the execution of what may be confided to him, may merit a share of public patronage.

Apply at Mr. Meares's hardware store, No. 52, Calle de la Paz.

WILILAM WHITE.

PRICES CURRENT.

	$		$	
Doubloons, Spanish..........	295	á	300	each,
Do. Patriot..........	295	á	298	do.
Plata, macuquina..........	14	á	15	do. for one
Dollars, Spanish..........	16	á	17	each.
Do. Patriot & Patacones..	16	á	16¼	do.
Six per cent. Stock..........	at par			
Exchange on England...	2¾	á	3d	
Do. France......	33	á	34	cent. per dollar
Do. Rio Janeiro..				no transactions
Do. Montevideo..	2	á	2½	per cent. prem.
Do. United States	15	á	16	
Hides, Ox, for Engld & Germy	53	á	55	per pesada.
Do. France........	45	á	48	do.
Do. North America	43	á	46	do.
Do. Spain.........	48	á	52	do.
Do. salted..............	40	á	42	do.
Do. Horse..............	22	á	24	do. each
Calf skins..............	45	á	50	per pesada
Sheep skins, common.........	26	á	27	per dozen
Do. fine............	36	á	37	do.
Deer skins..............	without price			
Goat skins..............	do.			do.
Nutria skins..............	4	á	4½	dol. per lb
Chinchilli skins..............	without price			
Horse hair, short..............	40	á	42	dol. per arroba
Do. mixed..........	48	á	60	do.
Do. long..........	100	á	120	do.
Wool, common, washed......	18	á	22	do
Do. picked..............	without price			do.
Do. shorn from skins......	do			do
Do. mestiza, dirty........	12	á	30	do
Tallow, pure..............	24	á	26	do.
Do. raw..............	18	á	19	do.
Do. with grease..........	without price			do.
Jerked beef..............	none.			per quintal.
Horns, mixed..............	75	á	100	per thousand
Do. Ox..............	300	á	400	do.
Shin bones..............	without price			do.
Hide cuttings..............	8	á	10	per 100 lbs.
Ostrich feathers, white.......	without price			
Do. black.......	12	á	14	do.
Salted tongues..............	7	á	8	per dozen
Salt, on board..............	none.			per fanega
Discount	1½	á	2½	per cent. month.

The highest price of Doubloons during the week 350 dollars The lowest price 255 dollars.
The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week 3d. The lowest do. 2¼d., nothing doing

GEORGE THOMAS, Responsible Editor.